Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIED STREET,

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollas rper Annum. One Dollar and Pifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1868. The Spoils and the Senatorship. WHILH the active interest of the masses in political affairs ceases with the announcement of the result of a great quadrennial struggle. the most arduous labors of the professional politicians really begin when they are enabled to concentrate their energies on the task of dividing the spoils. In the midst of a popular contest private jealousies and private ambitions must be concealed, but after it is decided the aspirants for office feel at liberty to recount in the most impassioned language the story of their personal hopes, fears, and hatreds. Applicants for leading places under Grant's administration are already becoming as plenty as blackberries, and a thousand fanciful arguments are invented to prove that Cormorant No. 1 is a better fellow than Cormorant No. 2, or that the country and the Republican party can be better served by enriching office-seeker A than by pandering to the ambition of officeseeker B. Men who made speeches that nobody listened to are fully convinced that Grant carried Pennsylvania solely by the aid of their eloquence, and men who bore torches or marshalled processions think it little less than treason to doubt that they illuminated the way and opened the road to the grand triumph of the third of November. As long as parties exist these as irations will continue; and in a nation where every school-boy is taugh ; that the Presidency is within the scope of his ambition, it is natural that thousands of enthusiastic spirits should feel confident that they can prepare themselves for a higher flight by revelling for a time in the delights of subordinate offices. Experience soon teaches the dullest aspirants, however, the immense disproportion between the number of places to be filled and the number of applicants, and that the golden key which unlocks the caves of power is political influence. A curious chapter could be written on the mysterious methods by which it is acquired, and the varied and innumerable artifices resorted to for the purpose of producing in the proper quarter, at the propitious moment, the impression which is necessary to secure a coveted appointment. The most common and essential step is to obtain the active friendship of influential political leaders, and their endorsement is usually an indispensable requisite of success. Those who secure the sincere aid of the Congressmen of a dominant party who are | months without a serious atterapt to discover their immediate representatives, thereby gain his innocence or guilt. By reason of its prean important point. But although it may be conclusive in respect to a minor class of offices appertaining strictly to the respective districts, it may prove of comparatively little service, unless strongly supported by other influences, to those who aspire to important national positions. In many conflicts the word of a United States Senator carries great weight. For this and other reasons the impending Senatorial contest in Pennsylvania is invested with deep interest. A number of clashing and honorable individual ambitions will struggle for ascen iancy. Among the candidates already named are Glenni W. Scoffeld, Galusha A. Grow, Benjamin Harris Brewster, James K. Moorhead, Wayne McVelgh, Thomas Williams, and William H. Kemble, and other aspirants may be expected to enter the field. Ex-Governor Curtin and John W. Forney, who were candidates at the last Senatorial election, do not appear to be now actively pressing their claims; but their names are included in some of the lists. Grow, who was also a candidate in 1867, received at that time three or four votes in the Senatorial caucus, and he is making an earnest struggle to increase the number of his supporters. Young as he is, however, he already belongs to the past rather than the present. He gained his original prominence as a Representative of the famous Wilmot district, and after becoming Speaker of the House he retired into comparative obscurity, from which he was scarcely drawn forth by his unsuccessful attempt to gain the support of the Pennsylvania delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and his temporary prominence as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He has strengthened his position, and will probably exercise some influence with President Grant, and be enabled to obtain a good appointment for himself if he desires it, but his election as United States Senator is extremely doubtful. Glenni W. Scoffeld, who represents the Erie district, is one of the most talented and influential members of Congress; and if the contest depended solely on qualifications as a debater and knowledge of public affairs, he would be a formidable candidate. Any strength that may be displayed by James K. Moorhead er Thomas Williams will be due rather to local reputation and to an alleged claim that the West is entitled to the Senator than to au enthusiastic desire of the people to secure their services. Wayne McVeigh is a talented and eloquent lawyer of Chester county, who served with distinction in the State Legislature several years ago, and who subsequently acted as Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1863, when Governor Cartin was re-elected. From that time up to the fall of 1866 he was recognized as a leading friend of Governor Curtin, but he astonished friends and foes about the time of the famous Senatorial election of 1867 by suddenly becoming the political champion

of Senator Cameron. Benjamin Harris Brew-

ster is well known to all our readers, and his | not even lacking the element of malice, for on intellectual abilities have been attested in many a bitter contest in the courts and in the political arena. William H. Kemble served several terms as State Treasurer, signalizing his administration by the payment of the overdue State debt. He possesses the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with the public men of the State, and the experience he acquired, as a candidate for the Treasurership, in winning the four successive legislative caucuses, cannot fail to prove highly useful if he becomes an active aspirant for the Senator-

Independent of these individual contests, many old politicians will be deeply interested in the question whether the new Senstor shall be the ally of Senator Cameron or his antagonist. Cameron has given so many proofs of his advoitness and power in manipulating administrations, that his rivals may as well give up the contest if he is reinforced by the incoming Senator. They will, therefore, we presume, make earnest efforts to secure the election of an anti-Cameron candidate, or of aspirant who will at least maintain an independent attitude. As the cliques now stand, Cameron can point to his trium, hin the last Senatorial contest as a proof of his power, while his adversaries can boast that they carried the last State Convention for Curtin as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in spite of Cameron's opposition. The impending Senatorial contest may furnish a decisive test of relative strength, and powerful motives will incite the ambitious men of the State in the approaching struggle.

Is a Man's Life Worthless?

By an act of Assembly, approved March 13. 1867, it is provided that all persons who are committed to answer at the bar of the Criminal Court a serious charge, must be put upon their trial before the expiration of the fourth term of the court thereafter held, or be discharged. The terms being monthly, the trial must be fully and formally inaugurated within four months of the time of commitment. If the prisoner demand delay for any purpose, or if the sickness of any of the parties to the case, or any other legitimate and reasonable cause not within the control of the representatives of the Commonwealth, render such delay necessary, then, and then alone, is the accused | intact, but also to propagate republicanism as deprived of the benefit of the statute. This law is certainly a reasonable one, demanded by the strict rule of justice, and necessary to the full protection of all innocent men from vexatious and unfounded persecutions. The limit of four months is as fair a limit as could be fixed, giving the prosecuting attorney ample | the wisdom of a mature national growth time for examining the case, and not exacting and the experiences of an embittered civil of the accused a penalty of excessive severity strife within our own borders have taught us in case he should be found innocent. But the statute is explicit and precise in its wording. and if none of the contingencies named above occur, the accused is entitled, under the law. to his full discharge at the expiration of four cision-a merit by far too rare in our criminal legislation-a heavy responsibility is thrown upon the prosecuting officers of the Commonwealth, of whom it demands prompt and zealous action.

How that demand has been met in a case which has just been closed before Judge Peirce, is a question which the law-abiding citizens of Philadelphia request Mr. William B. Mann, the late District Attorney, to

On the afternoon of the 22d of June last, in broad daylight, Michael Gallen met a violent death near a house at the corner of Ninth and Manilla streets, in the Second ward, at which a Democratic delegate election was in progress. When Gallen attempted to deposit his vote, he was challenged by some one in the large crowd grouped about the window, on the ground that he was a fugitive from justice. His vote was received, however; and the man then had his revenge upon his opponents by challenging the next voter who presented himself. This was Michael McBride. The following then occurred, according to the testimony of James Hagen, an inspector acting at the election:-

"McBride said, 'You ——, do you challenge me?' and pulled outs knife and came at Gillen me?' and pulled out a knife and came at G illen, who drew back; I think he struck Galien in the hear!; Galien fell back, but McBride kept at him, striking him as a butcher stabs a calf; there was no possibility of Gallen escaping; Galien had nothing in his hands at the time; he afterwards got away, and when he came back to the window had a club; he was then covered all over with blood, and his head cut; (Thomas) Grieveland, at the time McBride was cutting away, was firing stones at G illen, and I am away, was firing stones at Gallen, and I am positive one struck bim; (Inomas J) Holland pulled out a black-jack and hit Gallen also; I can't say where; he struck at his head, but I don't know whether he hit him; when Gallen came back he said, 'I could lick all you people, but I am killed now, and Mike McBride killed was be then threat the club at some one." me'; he then threw the club at some one.

The murderous weapon wielded by McBride, according to the same witness, "had a long blade;" and, according to another, "it was like a lance-a long, curious looking knife." The latter witness, Francis McElhone by name, who had been in the company of Gallen for some time, also testified: -

"He (McBride) was carrying the knife oper in his hand all the time b fore the fight; I thought he was going to murder some one; he looked full of it. * * I saw Mike McBride put a knile into Galleo during the fight."

The Press of June 25, from which we have extracted the above evidence, because its report was the fullest and most explicit, filling an entire column, gives the testimony of fifteen different witnesses; and states, in conclusion, that several others were present, but it was not deemed necessary by the Coroner to examine them. The verdict returned by the Coroner's jury was as follows:-

"That the said Michael Gallen came to his death from a stab inflicted at the hands of Michael McBride June 22, 1868, at Ninto and Minila streets; and we also find Dennis McBride, Joseph Grieveland, and Thomas J. Holland accessory to the fact."

We have given the details of this disgraceful encounter, because they are so clear and positive, unless more than a dozen men were guilty of the most unblushing perjury. They present even more than a prima facie case of great Republic of the West give them every murder; it would seem to be incontestable, and I encouragement and bid them God speed. The

of the combatants was parading a long and dangerous-looking knife before the fight commenced, "looking full of murder." And yet, with these facts before him-he certainly reads the Press (1)-Mr. Mann, the late District Attorney, permitted the full time allowed by the statute to elapse without taking such action in the matter as would prevent Judge Peirce yesterday from granting an unqualified discharge to all the persons implicated, because it was his imperative duty to do so under a law which is both just and merciful. In striking contrast with the case of Michael Gallen are those of Gottleib Williams and George W. Winnemore. Neither of these miserable creatures were politicians, the one being a crazy spiritualist, and the other a paralytic imbecile; and both were literally hunted to the death by the zealous District Attorney. We not find fault with Mr. Mann for the course pursued by him in either of these latter cases. His action may have been too hurried in both instances; but there was ample remedy in the court and the Exe. cutive of the State, and his promptness and zeal inspired at the time a terror in the hearts of reckless men, which was as salutary as it was necessary. Nor do we condemn Mr. Mann in the course pursued by him with reference to the Gallen case, before he has had an opportunity to be heard on the subject. We simply state the facts in the case, and give expression to the voice of the entire community, which demands and will insist upon an explanation.

The Best Government for Spain. It is a significant fact that not only the most intelligent, cool-headed, and experienced of the leaders of the Spanish revolution, but nearly the entire press of the United States, have pronounced a republican form of government for that country to be inexpedient and impracticable at the present time. There was a time when the majority of Americans were not content with enjoying the blessings of their free institutions and chanting their praises, but they were ambitious to have them imitated all over the world; and in the minds of many there was an idea that it was the mission of the American people not only to maintain their own form of government the best means of securing the happiness of the human race. Have we retrograded in our ideas, or lost confidence in our boasted institutions, that we now hesitate to hold them up as objects for the admiration and imitation of the Spanish people? or is it that that republicanism may not be the best thing at all times and under all circumstances, Fourth of July orations to the contrary notwithstanding? The great object of all good government should be to secure to the citizen the largest personal liberty consistent with the general welfare. We have not lost faith in the republican form of government, and the events of the last ten years have more than ever convinced us that the free institutions of these United States are the best calculated for securing the "inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Whether under less favorable circumstances a republic would be a success, is a question of statesmanship for intelligent men to consider in an intelligent manuer, and it is out of the range of the mere party politician or the buncombe orator.

The unanimous opinion of all unprejudiced and thoughtful men is that of all the countries in Europe Spain is, with the exception perhaps of Russia, the least fitted for the enjoyment of the benefits of a republican form of government at the present time. The responsibilities which free institutions entail upon every citizen can only be understood and appreciated by a course of education; and it is certainly no disparagement to republicanism to say that it is inexpedient for the people of Spain to leap from a bigoted and blighting despotism, which weighed them down body and soul, into the light of the largest liberty, at one bound, or to expect them to be prepared for such a transition. What Spain wants, after having been relieved from the weight of Bourbon misrule, is a long period of rest and quiet under a constitutional government, that will guarantee the freedom of the press, freedom of speech, the free exercise of every form of religion, and yet be strong enough to restrain the excesses of fanaties and ambitions men who seek to stir up dissension for the purpose of accomplishing their own selfish purposes. We believe that these objects could be gained at the present time under a liberal constitutional monarchy, with an able and enlightened man on the throne, better than in any other way. When the Spaniards have enjoyed the benefits of free public schools, uninfluenced and uncontrolled by priestly dictation, a free press that represents every shade of public opinion, and which gives all the news of the day without distorting it to suit particular ends—as some of our Democratic contemporaries are in the habit of doing -and they have become accustomed to expressing their preferences and opinions at the ballot-box, and peacefully submitting to the will of the majority, whatever it may be, then can the idea of a republic be entertained with safety and advocated without reserve.

There is to-day a strong republican party in Spain, and notwithstanding the fact that the more cautious and prudent of the revolutionary leaders would prefer to take gradual steps in that direction rather than endanger the good work which they have commenced to well by too much haste, it is possible that they may be overruled by the voice of popular opinion. And if the majority of the people are anxious to try the experiment, let the

prudence, good sense, and practical statesmanship which have characterized the revolutionary movement thus far, and the moderation shown by the people, inspire us with hope for the future; and whatever they may decide upon as the best for their own interests, they will have the sympathies and good wishes of the American people. That the Spanish revolution may be the beginning of the regeneration of Europe is a thing to be Loped; but we would not have the cause of liberty retarded by the undue haste of reformers, whose ideas, perhaps right in the abstract, may not be applicable to particular cases. We advocate republicanism as an ultimate aim for the Spaniards and other peoples who have suffered, or who do suffer, from bad governments and despotic rulers; but whether it is the best thing under all circumstances is a question that is worthy of intelligent consideration.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.-TO PREVENT Sundurn, Freckies, and keep the akin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLY I'RRINE TO BE SOLIDIFIED GLYCKRINE IL is deliciously tracers. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb a a tollet scap. Sold by all Duggists. & & 6 a. WRIGHT. No. 624 OHES NUT Street. 248

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES .-

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—The Course of Scientific Lectures before the
Association will be opened for the season on FRIDAY EVENING next, November it, at the Hail, No.
1310 CHESNET Street, by
PROF. JAMES C BOOTH. Subject—'THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS ANCIENT AND MODERN."
Hinstrates with numerous Paintings and Disgrams.
The Lectures will be continued on each FRID LY
EVENING, as follows:—
Nov. 20, Dr W. W. Keen, subject, "The Circulation
of the Bloud."
Nov. 27 Theo. D. Rand, Esq., subject, "Lead: Its
Metallurity, Chemistry, and Uses."
Dec. 4. Rev. Daniel March, subject, "Astronomy."
Lec il, br. P. D. Keyser, subject, "The Anatomy
and Physiology of the Eye."

and Physiology of the Eye."
Dec. 1s, Dr. E. P. Hutchins, subject, "Health: How Pec. is, Dr. E. P. Hutchins, subject, "Health: How to Pr. s. rve it."

These Lectures will be illustrated by Paintings, Sp. cimens, Diagrams, Maps, e.c. and will be both lost uctive and entertsining.

Tickets free to members who have paid the annual does for the ensule g year.

Terms of memberably, \$1 00 per annum. Apply at

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD GOM-PANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1º68. NOTICE TO STOCK HOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a

8-ml-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the cepital stock of the Company, clear or National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends

can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from Nov. 3) to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 11, 1868.—
The APPRIENTI ES' LIBRARY corner of FIFTH and ARCH Streets, first and second stories, having been remodelled and repaired, will be opened to the readers on SATURDAY EVENING, November 1, 1968. ber 14 1818.

An invitation is hereby extended to subscribers and friends of the Library, and to the citizens generally, to visit as dexamine the Library Rooms, on FRIDAY EVENING. Novemb. r B, 1868.

By order of the Board of Managers.

11 11 4t JOSEPH R, RHOADS, Secretary.

HORACE GREELEY WILL LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE,

AT CONCERT HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, November 12, at 8 o'clock, Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The tickets may be obtained free at the R No. 1210 Chesnut, after 9 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING. Il stuth 3t

AN APPEAL.—A FAIR FOR THE
Benefit of the FREEDMEN'S MISSION
CHURCH, Charleston, S. C. (E.J. Adams, Pastor),
will be beid at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING corner
of TENTH and CHESKUT Streets, from MONDAY,
the 18th, to the 21st of November.
We appeal to the benevolence of all who are
friendly to the cause for more heip.
Docations of Money or Fancy Articles may be 1sft
at Presbyterian House (Book Store), No. 1334 Chesnut street.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE IN-SURANCE C MPANY, Office N. E. Corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets. DIVIDEND NO. 21.

The Directors of this Company declared a dividend on the 9th lost of FIVE DOLLARS per share, out of the earnings of the last six months, and ordered it paid to the stocknoiders, without deduction for taxes, on and after this date. ALFRED S. GILLETT, 11 10 tuthed!*

MR. JOBSON, FORMERLY CONSULTing Surgeon and Dentist to the Royal Family
of England. Will lecture at Assembly Bullding, on
MONDAY, November 18, at 8 o'clock,
ON THE PHYSIOLOGY AND HARMONY OF
FEMALE DRES.
Tickets, 50 cents, at the Hall and his residence, No.
614 Washington a quare. CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,

NOTICE—Holders of City Warran 8, numbering from 3868 to 4000, will be paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,

11 1174 THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD,-

An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No 220 CH WS NUT

MILK!

A few weeks ago Mr. Trulyrural, from the interior of Eucks county, went with four other gentlemen to the city of New York. Arriving at the Metropolitan Hotel, they deposited their carpet bags in a place of safety, and then sought retreshment in the bar-room. The four, proceeding to imbibe the contents of the costomary bot les, saked Mr. Trulyruval,

"WHAT WILL YOU TAKE?" To which Mr. Truly, ural, in all the simplicity of his rustic constitution of mind, replied,

'I'LL TAKE A GLASS OF MILK !"

And they were all amused, and the bar-keeping man said he was very sorry, but he hadn't anything as s rong as that; and just then a big, stout fellow spoke up, and said that he never knew of anybody strong enough to stand a regular diet of New York milk; but that the strongest things he ever had known of were the Clothes they sell at ROCKHILL & WIL-

And the four other men, and Mr. Trulyrural, toe, agreed that the best thing they could do, under the circumstances. was to seek the strength, elegance. comfort, and economy which result from buying

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND FIET I square and upright Planes, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNET Street. 81 if

STECK & CO.'S AND HAISING STECK & CO.'S AND HAISING BROTHERS PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET OR JANS, only at LAMBER OF L

Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. No 914 CHESNUT Sirest

INSURANCE COMPANIES. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAPETY INS CO. PRILADELPHIA November II, 1888.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is sublished in conformity with a provision of ta Charter:-Premiums Received from November 1.

1867, to October 31, 1868. 6948,711-80

406,64:-71 \$1,355,557 a Premiums Marked Off as Earned from

\$891,923-49 Interest during the same ps-riod-Salvages, etc. 107,498 82

November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

\$1,002,422.31 Losses, Expenses, Etc., during the year as above. Marineand Inland Naviga ion

59 141 02 36,1 6 51 Reinstrances
Agreey Charges, Advertising,
Printing, etc.
Faxes—United Bisses, Blate
and Municipal Taxes.
Expenses 50,585-83 48 555°59 23 16 4 65

\$710,837:31 \$291 665*0

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1868. £0 000 00 200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. 211,375: 0 118 L94 00 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mort-gage 6 per cent. Bonds. 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mort-gage 6 per cent. Bonds. 26,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mort-gage 8 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantes). 20,000 State of Tennessee 8 per cent. 51,500 00 20,200 00 24,000:00 20,625.00 21,0 00:00 7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. 5,031 25 15,00 Germantown Gas Company; prin-

cual and interest guarauteed by the Cuy of Philadelphia, 306 15,000:00 11.330 00 2 500 00 15 (60 00 207.930%0

41,130,325 25 \$1,10,900 Par Market value, Cost, \$1,093,604 28. 36,000 03 322,486 94 40,178 83 1,813.00 116,563 73

61,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1848. The Board of Birectors have this day declared s CASH DIV DEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PERCENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the ist December proximo, free of National and State

They have a so declared a SCEIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the lat December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFI. CATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31. 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after the 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date. By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip no resented for redemption within five years after pub. ile rotice that they will be redeemed, shall be for. feited and cancelled on the Books of the Company. No certificate of profits issued under \$25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless Claimed within two years after the declaration of the

it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Edmund A. Souder,
Edmund E. Stores,
Henry Stoan,
Ing.
William C. Ludwig,
George G. Leiper,
Hebry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Tay.or.
Grorge W. Bernardou,
William G. Boniton,
iscob Riegel,
Apencer M fivaine,
Iohn B. Semple, Pitts.,
A. B. Berger,
O. D. T. Morran,
JRN, Secretary. dividend whereof it is evidence." Thomas C. Hand,
John C Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theoph lius Paulding,
Joseph B. Seai,
Hugh Craig,
John B. Peprose,
Jacob P. Jones,
Jamee Traquair,
Edwa d Darlington,
H, Jonea Brooke.
J mes B. McFarland,
Edward Lateurcade,
John B. Semple, Pitts,
Henry Ball Assistant Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary.

THOMAS C. HAND, Vice-President.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above ARCH Street. I have now open for the FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS.

SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES, LACES, HATS,

FLOWERS, BONNETS FEATHERS, To which I would kindly call the attention

the ladies. JULIUS SICHEL, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S .- No trouble to show goods. M 189ES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING

VI in the latest Paris styles. M. SHOEMAKER & CARPETINGS.

T. DELACROIX, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

Above Chesnut, Philadelphia,

FOR THE LADIES.

MACAZIN DES MODES

No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.

For the better convenience of her Patrons. MRS, PROCTOR HAS REMOVED HER DRESS MAKING ROOM To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,

Where she will be happy to see her friends. The GENERAL LRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, as No. 920 CHESNUTSL J. W. PROUTOR & CO.

GRAPES.

WHITE CRAPES.

ONE THOUSAND KEGS

WHITE ALMERIA CRAPES,

THE PINEST SEEN HERE IN FIFIREM YEARS,

Only 50 Cents Per Pound, And at Corresponding Prices by the Keg.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHEESEI CHEESEII Neufchatel. ESTABLISHED in 1826. Roquefort,

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, Successors to W. L. Mad-dock & Co., DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES of Edam. No. 115 S. THIRD St., Below Chesnut, oppo-site Girard Bank. Stilton,

> Sago. Young America,

English,

AND CREAM CHEESE.

HENRY'S FRESH PATES DE FOIE CRAS.

JUST RECEIVED.

W. G. FAMILY FLOUR ALWAYS ON HAND, The Finest in the Country,

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK'S.

No. 115 South THIRD Street. BELOW CHESRUT. [11 12 thmat DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES.

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. BORERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR, In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single

Barrel, for sale by J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

No. 1230 MARKET Street. PHILADELPHIA. BOOTS AND SHOES.

ADIES' SHOES. NEW STORE.

HENRY WIREMAN. MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street. S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA. AND 487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C., Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE No. 118

South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND BHOES, of his own manufacture. Also, JUST RECEIVED PROM PARIS, a large

assortment of Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Made expressly to order by the best and most cele

brated manufacturers, HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY tion to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

ERNESS SORE ERNEST SOPP.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. - THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JAMES CASCADEN, under the name
of BAILEY & CASCADEN, having been dissolved
by the death of Mr. Cascaden, all persons indetted to
said firm are requested to make Inneediate payment,
and those having claims against said firm to present
them for settlement. JOHN T. BAILEY,
Eurviving partner of Balley & Cascaden.

JOHN T. BAILEY will continue the BAG BUSI-NESS at he clostand, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. 115 tustust*

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information gives.
JOLIF BATTES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York, Post Office Box, 684. No. 37 South SECOND St.,